Hill, Alex [Secretary Universities Bureau of the British Empire] 1914-1920

(003)

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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Chairman—
SIR DONALD MACALISTER, K.C.B., M.D.

Treasurer—
~~SIR HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.~~
Sir Robert Perry. M.D.

Hon. Secretary—
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Imperial Institute,
London, S.W. 7.

8 Aug. 1919.

My dear Sir Robert,

During the past two years the activities of the Universities Bureau have very greatly increased, and especially have the several Government Departments exacted much service from us, in connexion with a variety of matters on which they wish to consult the Universities or to move them to action.

Since the War a desire for the encouragement of co-operation amongst the Universities of the world, for consultation upon matters of common interest, for exchange of visits of specially appointed delegations, and for interchange of teachers and students, has found urgent and convincing expression. A League of Universities, it is recognized, would be the surest defence of the League of Nations.

With a view to enabling the Bureau to undertake larger operations (from the beginning we have endeavoured to promote all these desirable aims), the Government has promised a non-recurrent grant of £5000, in order that suitable premises may be acquired, on two conditions- (1) that the Bureau becomes incorporated and therefore capable of holding property, and (2) that the Universities promise toprpvide adequate funds for its annual expenditure.

Condition 1 is on the point of fulfilment. As soon as the Articles of Association are finally approved by the Board of Trade I will send you a copy.

Condition 2 has been met by the Home Universities agreeing to a uniform contribution of £100.

In the past Toronto has been very generous to the Universities Bureau, but I may have to ask you whether, in common with other Canadian Universities, you will take into consideration the possibility of increasing your grant.

The Minutes of the Bureau Committee are self-explanatory. It was a misfortune that Prof. Muir misunderstood the terms of reference ~~to which he was appointed~~ of a Committee or Conference to which he was appointed and the competence of Conference to alter the constitution of the Bureau. Schemes for the reconstitution of the Governing Body of the Bureau, if any, will have to come before the Congress which will meet next July.

Board

I trust that you will bear this meeting of Congress constantly in mind, will think of the delegates and representatives whom you would wish to appoint- you will, I trust, regard it as an obligation to attend in person- and the items for the agenda paper which would lead to most fruitful discussion.

Miers has retired from the Bureau Committee, as he no longer represents the University of London, and Sir E.C.Perry (Vice-Chancellor) has been appointed in his stead.

Walker has replaced Gerrans as representative of Oxford, and Fitzpatrick has replaced as representative of Cambridge.

Scott

Yours sincerely,

Alex Hill

Hon. Secretary.

President Sir Robert A. Falconer K.C.M.G.
University of Toronto.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITIES BUREAU COMMITTEE

Prof. W.H.Bragg, M.A,D.Sc.,F.R.S.,C.B.E., representing Australia.

President Sir Robert A.Falconer, K.C.M.G.,M.A.,D.Litt.,LL.D.,one of the two representatives of Canada.

Rev. T.C.Fitzpatrick,M.A., President of Queens' College, representing Cambridge

Prof. Sir Thomas H.Holland, K.C.S.I.,K.C.I.E.,D.Sc.,F.R.S.,representing India.

J.W.Joynt,,M.A.,representing New Zealand.

Prof. T.Loveday, M.A,representing South Africa.

Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B.,M.A.,M.D.,D.C.L.,LL.D., F.R.C.P., representing Scotland (Chairman).

Vice-Chancellor Sir Isambard Owen,M.A.,M.D.,D.C.L.,F.R.CP., represendint Birmingham, Bristol and Wales.

Vice-Chancellor Sir E.Cooper Perry,M.A.,M.D.,F.R.C.P.,representing London (Treasurer)

Vice-Chancellor Sir Michael E.Sadler,K.C.S.I.,C.B.,M.A.,LL.D.,representing Durham, Leeds, Liverpool. Manchester and Sheffield.

Prof. C.Samut, M.D.,representing Hongkong and Malta.

President H.Marshall Tory, M.A.,D.Sc.,LL.D.,one of the two representatives of Canada.

Rev. E.M.Walker, M.A., representing Oxford.

September 19th, 1919

Dr. Alexander Hill, F.R.S.C.S.,
Universities Bureau of the British Empire,
Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7.

My dear Dr. Hill:

On my return from my holiday I find your letter of August 28th awaiting me together with the enclosures of the circular letters announcing that the Executive Committee of the Bureau has decided to summon another Conference in July of next year. I had been hoping not to go to England next summer, but of course I will now re-arrange my plans.

I do not think that it will be possible for us to have a meeting of the Universities of Canada before the regular annual meeting next May. We are now getting into our work; distances are very great; the cost of travelling is heavy, and there is no date that I can see which will be convenient. However, I have written to President Mackenzie of Dalhousie University, who is Chairman of the Conference for the coming year, asking him to send copies of your circular letter to all the Universities of the Dominion in order that they may make suggestions as to agenda, and probably these suggestions could be forwarded to you early in the spring, while we as Canadian Universities could register our opinion with regard to them at our regular conference, which is to be held in

Laval University, Quebec, in May of next year. I will keep the matter in mind and endeavour to do anything I can.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman—
SIR DONALD MACALISTER, K.C.B., M.D.

Treasurer—
~~SIR HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.~~

Hon. Secretary—
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Imperial Institute,
London, S.W.7.

V. Chancellor

20 October 1919.

Dear Sir,

In connection with a scheme for promoting the interchange of teachers and students between British and Foreign Universities, it was resolved at a meeting of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Home Universities last March that special pamphlets should be prepared giving information of special interest to foreigners, particularly America.

A collection of such pamphlets received from the undermentioned Universities and Colleges is forwarded herewith for your information.

Should you desire a similar pamphlet regarding your University to be distributed to other British or to British and Foreign Universities, or otherwise as you may direct, the Bureau will gladly undertake to receive and distribute copies for you.

Yours faithfully,

Alex Hill

Secretary.

Birmingham
Bristol
Cambridge
Durham
Edinburgh (edition prepared for British Universities)
Glasgow
Leeds
Liverpool
University of London, University College
Manchester
University College of North Wales

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

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TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal

Phoned

13 AX AD

10 VIA HX

LONDON 2 NOV

LCO FALCONER

UNIVERSITY

TORONTO

UNIVERSITIES CONGRESS POSTPONED UNTIL 1921

BUREAU

2 30PM

2250

Coll 1631

Phoned 2.15 p

November 3rd, 1919

Dr. Alexander Hill,
Universities Bureau of the British Empire,
London.

Dear Dr. Hill:

Yesterday afternoon I received your cable stating that the meeting of the Universities Congress was postponed until 1921. I am glad to know that you have taken this action. In fact I was on the point of writing to you to ask whether it would not be advisable to postpone the meeting for a year.

It would be quite impossible for us in Canada to have any concerted action of any consequence taken before next May, and we are now so overwhelmed with the business of getting the Universities into order after the war that we are not in a position to consider calmly such new questions as should be discussed at a meeting of the Congress.

Moreover in Toronto we should be in the midst of a great building programme next summer which might make it difficult for me to be absent in England. Also, we have had a change in Government, and I cannot say so far ahead whether the change will have any influence on my movements, though I do not expect that there will be any serious change as a result of it.

After the Conference held last summer at the War Office, the account of which I read, it seems to me a little early to call another which might discuss the same subjects. I believe, therefore, that the Executive has acted wisely in postponing the Conference until 1921.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

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UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman—
SIR DONALD MACALISTER, K.C.B., M.D. , F.R.C.P.

Treasurer—
SIR E. COOPER PERRY, M.D. , F.R.C.P.

Hon. Secretary—
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

50 Russell Square,
~~Imperial Institute,~~
London, ~~S.W.7.~~
W.C.1

14 Nov. 1919.

Dear Sir,

Congress of Universities of the Empire

In selecting a date for the next Congress of Universities, the Bureau Committee had regard to the fact that an Imperial Education Conference was to take place next Summer under the auspices of the Board of Education. This has now been postponed. Moreover, most of the Universities are at present, and will continue for many months to be, much preoccupied with domestic affairs.

For those reasons, and in view of the continuance of abnormal difficulties in the way of ocean transport, the Committee, after consulting the Home Universities, have resolved to postpone the next Congress until 1921.

As the postponement will leave ample time for preliminary discussion at the local conferences suggested in my letter of 27 August , it is hoped that these will be organized and will lead to the deliberations of Congress being more fruitful than would otherwise be possible.

Yours truly,

Alex Hill

Secretary.

The President,
University of Toronto.

Congress has reached us,
but I shd be grateful
if you will tell me, in
confidence, whether, if
such an application is
received, it shd be
complied with without
further enquiry?

A Footpki was
excluded from the list

of Mins. to which invitations
were addressed in 1912,
after consultation with the
Agent General

Yours sincerely
Alex Hill.

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UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman—
SIR DONALD MacALISTER, K.C.B., M.D.
Treasurer—
SIR HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hon. Secretary—
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S

50 Russell Square
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE,
LONDON, ~~S.W.7~~
W.C.1

Confidential

My dear Sir Robert

I note that at the Conference of Canadian Universities, St Joseph's University was represented

No application for inclusion in the Year-book, or for an invitation to the next meeting of

January 10th, 1920

Dr. Alexander Hill,
Universities Bureau,
58 Russell Square,
London, W.C. 1,
England.

My dear Dr. Hill:

If I am not mistaken St. Joseph's University is a College of the French Provinces in New Brunswick. I presume that its status is not as high as some other colleges, but at the last meeting of the Conference of Canadian Universities it had a representative present. I think therefore that if the College should ask for inclusion in the Year Book or for an invitation to the next meeting of the Universities Congress it would be advisable to accede to the request. In case you have not had a copy of the minutes of our last Conference I am sending you one.

Wishing you a happy New Year,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

Telephone: 5164 Museum. Telegrams: "Uniburb, ~~Westcent~~, London." 69

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman—
SIR DONALD MACALISTER, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Treasurer—
SIR E. COOPER PERRY, M.A., M.D.

Secretary—
ALEX HILL, M.A., M.D.

50, Russell Square,
London. W.C. 1.

11 May 1920.

The President,
University of Toronto.

Dear President,

Under separate cover I am sending you copies of the Report of a Committee appointed by a Conference of the Universities of the United Kingdom to prepare a statement of the Aims and Objects of the Bureau.

You will note (p.11) that the Committee propose that the Congress of Universities of the Empire which will meet in 1921 be recommended to apply for a Royal Charter, to replace the Articles of Association, of which, also, I am forwarding copies.

When, as explained on p.5 of the Memorandum included by the Committee in their Report, it became imperative that the Bureau should be incorporated under the Companies Acts, draft Articles of Association were prepared by Dr. C.S.Kenny, Downing Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge. This draft, in general terms, provided a constitution for the Bureau based upon the resolutions adopted by the Congress of 1912. In accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade, Professor Kenny's draft was submitted to Counsel, who, in consultation with the Counsel to the B.of T, added such clauses and provisions as were needed to bring the Articles into harmony with the Companies Acts.

The reasons advanced by certain members of the Committee of Conference for substituting a Charter for Articles of Association were (1) that a Charter is more dignified and (2) that the requirements of the Companies Acts might, conceivably, restrict the freedom of the Universities.

The reasons against applying for a Charter are (1) that no inconvenience has, as yet, resulted from the present mode of incorporation; (2) that the Articles can be altered upon application to the B.of T. in any respects not inconsistent with the provisions of the Companies Acts; (3) that the cost of an application for a Charter would be considerable.

Unfortunately the income of the Bureau (about £2200) is scarcely adequate, with the strictest economy, to the routine work to which it is pledged. It does not allow the Bureau Committee to contemplate, at present, various forms of activity which would be of undoubted service to the Universities of the Empire. It will be quite inadequate to the expenditure entailed by a meeting of Congress.

I shall be obliged if, before August, if possible, I may receive the answer of your University to the request contained in Recommendation 4 (p.11).

Believe me to be

Yours sincerely,

Alex Hill

Secretary.

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THE COMPANIES ACTS 1908 TO 1917.

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT FOR PROFIT.

THE UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

(The word "Limited" being omitted by Licence of the Board of Trade).

Memorandum

AND

Articles of Association

REGISTERED ADDRESS:
50 RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

Memorandum of Association.

1. The Name of the Association is "THE UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

2. The registered office of the Association will be situate in England.

3. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(1) To take over and accept by way of gift or otherwise such of the assets and property of the unincorporated Universities Bureau of the British Empire, established in 1912, as the Association may lawfully acquire and to carry on and continue the undertaking and activities of the said Bureau.

(2) To collect and distribute information from time to time on matters of interest to the Universities of the British Empire.

(3) To arrange conferences and congresses and otherwise to facilitate communication and the interchange of information between the said Universities and between them and the Governments and other public bodies and learned institutions and societies of the British Empire and the Governments, Universities and other bodies of foreign countries.

(4) To facilitate the interchange of students and teachers between the said Universities and between them and the Universities of foreign countries.

(5) To establish and maintain a central office in London which shall serve, amongst other things, as a secretariat for the standing Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of Universities in the United Kingdom and for any other Com-

mittees which the Universities may from time to time appoint.

(6) To establish and maintain offices in any other parts of the United Kingdom or in any state, colony or dependency of the British Empire or in any foreign country or state, to form centres and secretariats for the work and activities of the Association.

(7) To print, publish and circulate handbooks, periodicals, circulars, leaflets and other publications with a view to making known and to furnishing and disseminating information about, and encouraging interest in the objects work and activities of the Association in any part of the world, and generally in connection with the carrying out of its objects.

(8) To invite and collect subscriptions and donations to the funds of the Association by any lawful means.

(9) To co-operate with other associations having similar objects with a view to the promotion of the objects of this Association.

(10) To make, accept, endorse, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments.

(11) To invest the moneys of the Association not immediately required for the purposes of the Association in or upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be deemed expedient provided that moneys subject or representing property subject to the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners or Board of Education shall not be invested except in such securities and with such sanction (if any) as may for the time being be required by law.

(12) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of or in connection with the Association's objects and to secure the same by mortgage or charge of any property of the Association or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, charged on its undertaking or otherwise, or in any other manner as may be deemed expedient.

(13) To do all such other things as may be thought calculated to promote the interests and well-

being of the Universities of the British Empire or any of them.

(14) To do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Provided that the Association shall not support with its funds any object or endeavour to impose on or procure to be observed by its Members or others any regulation, restriction or condition which if an object of the Association would make it a Trade Union.

Provided also that in case the Association shall take or hold any property subject to the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners or Board of Education for England and Wales, the Association shall not sell, mortgage, charge or lease the same without such authority, approval or consent as may be required by law, and as regards any such property the Managers or Trustees of the Association shall be chargeable for such property as may come into their hands, and shall be answerable and accountable for their own acts, receipts, neglects and defaults, and for the due administration of such property in the same manner and to the same extent as they would as such Managers or Trustees have been if no incorporation had been effected, and the incorporation of the Association shall not diminish or impair any control or authority exercisable by the Chancery Division, the Charity Commissioners or the Board of Education over such Managers or Trustees, but they shall, as regards any such property, be subject jointly and separately to such control or authority as if the Association were not incorporated. In case the Association shall take or hold any property which may be subject to any trusts, the Association shall only deal with the same in such manner as allowed by law having regard to such trusts.

4. The income and property of the Association, whencesoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in this Memorandum of Association; and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus, or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to the Members of the Association.

Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment, in good faith, of reasonable and proper remuneration to any officer or servant of the Association, or to any Member of the Association, in return for any services

actually rendered to the Association, nor prevent the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any Member to the Association; but so that no Member of the Executive Committee or Governing Body of the Association shall be appointed to any salaried office of the Association, or any office of the Association paid by fees, and that no remuneration or other benefit in money or moneys worth shall be given by the Association to any Member of such Committee or Governing Body except repayment of out-of-pocket expenses and interest at the rate aforesaid on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let to the Association; Provided that the provision last aforesaid shall not apply to any payment to any railway, gas, electric lighting, water, cable or telephone company of which a Member of the Executive Committee or Governing Body may be a Member or any other company in which such Member shall not hold more than one-hundredth part of the capital, and such Member shall not be bound to account for any share of profits he may receive in respect of any such payment.

5. No addition, alteration, or amendment shall be made to or in the regulations contained in the Articles of Association for the time being in force, unless the same shall have been previously submitted to and approved by the Board of Trade.

6. The 3rd and 4th Paragraphs of this Memorandum contain conditions on which a licence is granted by the Board of Trade to the Association in pursuance of Section 20 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

7. The liability of the Members is limited.

8. Every Member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a Member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Association contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a Member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding One Pound.

9 If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Asso-

ciation there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the Members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions, having objects similar to the objects of the Association, and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property amongst its or their Members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Association under or by virtue of Clause 4 hereof, such institution or institutions to be determined by the Members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution, or in default thereof by such Judge of the High Court of Justice as may have or acquire jurisdiction in the matter, and if and so far as effect cannot be given to the aforesaid provision then to some charitable object.

10. True accounts shall be kept of the sums of money received and expended by the Association, and the matter in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place, and of the property, credits, and liabilities of the Association; and, subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed in accordance with the regulations of the Association for the time being, shall be open to the inspection of the Members. Once at least in every year the accounts of the Association shall be examined, and the correctness of the balance-sheet ascertained by one or more properly qualified Auditor or Auditors.

Articles of Association.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of registration, the number of the Members of the Association is declared not to exceed twenty, but the Executive Committee may at any time register an increase in the number of the Members.

2. These Articles shall be construed with reference to the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917, and terms used in these Articles shall be taken as having the same respective meanings as they have when used in those Acts.

3. The Association is established for the purposes expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

MEMBERSHIP.

4. The Members of the Association shall consist of such persons being Members of the unincorporated association called "the Universities Bureau of the British Empire," as shall have subscribed the Memorandum of Association, or shall agree to become Members of this Association, and such other persons as shall from time to time be appointed by or under the authority of any University or group of Universities in the British Empire to represent such University or group of Universities on the Association and shall be admitted to membership by the Executive Committee. Every Member shall, on becoming a Member, either sign the register of Members or sign an undertaking in such form as the Executive Committee shall require to observe and perform all the conditions and provisions of the regulations of the Association for the time being in force.

5. Any Member may at any time resign his membership by notice in writing to the Association.

FINANCE.

6. Members shall not be required to pay any entrance fee or subscriptions, but the outgoings and expenses of the Association shall be defrayed out of contributions and donations received from the Government and from Universities and from other public or private sources, and by the proceeds of sale of its publications.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

7. The affairs of this Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee appointed from amongst the Members of the Association. Unless and until otherwise determined by the Association the number of Members of the Executive Committee shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty. The first Members of the Executive Committee shall be such of the following persons as shall become Members and consent to act:—Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.C.P., Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.P., Sir Edwin Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir Michael Ernest Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.A., LL.D., Carmelo Samut, M.D., Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Henry Marshall Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., William Henry Bragg, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., John William Joynt, M.A., Thomas Loveday, M.A., Sir Thomas Henry Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., The Reverend Edward Mewburn Walker, M.A., The Reverend Thomas Cecil Fitzpatrick, M.A., all of whom shall be entitled to hold office until the Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 1920, when they shall retire from office but shall be eligible for re-election.

8. The Executive Commitee may at any time appoint any Member of the Association as a Member of the Executive Committee either to fill a casual vacancy or by way of addition to the number of Members of the Committee, provided that the number of Members of the Committee for the time being prescribed by or under these Articles shall not be exceeded.

9. The whole of the Members of the Executive Committee shall retire at each Annual General Meeting of the Association but shall continue in office until the close of

the meeting, and it shall be the business of an Annual General Meeting to elect the Members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year from amongst the Members of the Association. Every Member of the Executive Committee shall be eliigible for re-election.

10. The said Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., shall be the first Chairman of the Executive Committee and he shall hold that office so long as he continues to hold office as a Member of the Executive Committee. Subject as aforesaid, the Members of the Executive Committee shall from time to time appoint one of their number to be Chairman of the Committee as soon as possible after each Annual General Meeting. If any casual vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman the Members for the time being of the Executive Committee shall appoint one of their number to be Chairman.

11. The office of a Member of the Executive Committee shall be vacated if he shall resign his office by notice in writing to the Association or become bankrupt or lunatic or shall absent himself from the meetings of the Executive Committee without leave from the Executive Committee for a period of six months or shall cease to be a Member of the Association.

12. All acts done by Members of the Executive Committee or by any person acting as a Member thereof shall notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any or all of such Members or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed a Member of the Executive Committee.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

13. The Executive Committee shall have full power to carry out the objects of the Association and to exercise all such powers authorities and discretions and do all such acts and things as are not by the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof or by these Articles directed or required to be exercised or done by the Association in General Meeting.

14. The Executive Committee may from time to time appoint a Secretary of the Association and any other

officers or servants who may be required for the performance of the business of the Association or of the Executive Committee and may from time to time appoint a temporary substitute for the Secretary who, in the absence of the Secretary, shall be deemed to be the Secretary.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

15. The Executive Committee may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they may think expedient. The quorum for a meeting of the Executive Committee shall be three. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall preside at every meeting of the Executive Committee at which he is present, but if at any meeting he is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman.

16. Every question arising at any meeting of the Executive Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the Members present. In case of an equality of votes at any such meeting, the Chairman thereof shall have a second or casting vote.

17. The Executive Committee shall cause Minutes to be entered in a book or books provided for the purpose of the names of the Members present at their meetings and of the proceedings at such meetings. The Minutes of the proceedings at any meeting of the Committee if signed by the Chairman of the meeting or of the next succeeding meeting shall be sufficient evidence of the proceedings without further proof of the matters therein stated.

18. The Secretary shall at the request of the Chairman or of any two Members of the Executive Committee at any time summon a meeting of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

19. The first General Meeting of the Association shall be held at such time being not less than one month nor more than three months after the registration of the Association and at such place as the Executive Committee shall determine.

20. Subsequent General Meetings shall be held once at least in every calendar year at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee provided that no General Meeting shall be held more than fifteen months after the holding of the last General Meeting.

21. The above-mentioned General Meetings shall be called Ordinary Meetings, other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

22. The Executive Committee may whenever they think fit and they shall upon a requisition made in writing and signed by not less than five Members of the Association convene an Extraordinary Meeting. The Secretary shall at any time when required by the Chairman of the Executive Committee summon an Extraordinary Meeting.

23. Any requisition made by the Members of the Association as aforesaid shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called and shall be left at the registered office of the Association.

24. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Secretary shall forthwith proceed to convene an Extraordinary Meeting and if he neglects to do so for fourteen days from the time of the requisition being so left the requisitionists or any five Members of the Association may themselves convene the meeting and give the necessary notices for the purpose.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS.

25. Fourteen days' notice at the least (or in the case of a meeting convened pursuant to a requisition of Members or by requisitionists or other Members under the last preceding Article, seven days' notice at the least) exclusive of the day of giving the notice but inclusive of the day of the meeting, specifying the place, the day and hour of meeting and (in case of special business) the general nature of such business, shall be given by notice to the Members in manner hereinafter stated with reference to the giving of notices or in such other manner (if any) as may be prescribed by the Association in General Meeting, but the accidental omission to give such notice to or the non-receipt of such notice by any Member shall not invalidate the proceedings of any meeting. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a Member

who has no registered address in the United Kingdom. When it is proposed to pass a special resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting.

26. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at any Extraordinary Meeting and all that is transacted at an Ordinary Meeting with the exception of the consideration of the accounts, balance-sheet and Auditors report and the ordinary report of the Executive Committee, and the election of the Executive Committee.

27. Except as otherwise provided by these presents no business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Except at the Annual Meeting and with the sanction of the Chairman of that meeting no business shall be transacted and no subject shall be discussed or resolution passed of which notice has not been given as aforesaid, but this shall not apply to the ordinary business of an Ordinary Meeting.

28. A quorum shall consist of three Members.

29. If within half-an-hour from the time appointed for the meeting three Members are not present the meeting if convened upon requisition shall be dissolved but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present but more than one Member is present the Members present shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called or further adjourn the meeting.

30. At any adjourned General Meeting the Members present being two or more in number shall have the power to decide upon all the matters which could properly have been disposed of at the meeting from which the adjournment or adjournments took place in case a sufficient number of Members had been present at such meeting.

31. Members of the Executive Committee present at any General Meeting shall in the absence of the Chairman of the Executive Committee choose a Member of the Executive Committee to be Chairman of such meeting but if the Chairman of the Executive Committee is present he shall be Chairman.

32. The Chairman may upon the resolution of the meeting adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

33. No poll shall be demanded on the appointment of a Chairman or on a question of adjournment.

34. At any General Meeting unless a poll is demanded by at least two Members of the Association entitled to vote a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has been carried or has been carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Association shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

35. If a poll is demanded by two or more Members of the Association entitled to vote it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman directs and he shall have power to take the poll at once at the meeting or to adjourn the meeting for a reasonable time for the purpose of taking such poll and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Association in General Meeting. In case of an equality of votes at any General Meeting the Chairman shall be entitled to a second vote or casting vote

36. Minutes shall be taken in books provided for that purpose of all resolutions and proceedings at General Meetings and Minutes signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of the meeting at which such Minutes were signed as correctly recorded shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

VOTES AT GENERAL MEETINGS.

37. Every Member as such shall have one vote and no more at a General Meeting except the Chairman who shall in case of an equality of votes have a second or casting vote.

38. Votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

39. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor.

40. No person shall be appointed a proxy who is not a Member of the Association and entitled to vote at the meeting for which the proxy is given.

41. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deposited at the registered office of the Association or delivered to the Secretary not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote.

42. Any instrument appointing a proxy shall be in such a form as the Executive Committee shall from time to time prescribe or allow.

43. No objection shall be made to the validity of any vote except at the meeting or poll at which such vote shall be tendered and every vote whether given personally or by proxy not disallowed at such meeting or poll shall be deemed valid for all purposes of such meeting or poll whatsoever.

44. The Chairman of any meeting shall be the sole and absolute judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such meeting or poll and may allow or disallow the votes tendered according as he shall be of opinion that the same are or are not valid.

SECRETARY.

45. The first Secretary of the Association shall be Alex Hill, Esquire, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., of Highfield Hall, Southampton.

ACCOUNTS

46. The Executive Committee shall cause to be kept in a proper manner full and true accounts of all receipts and expenditure and all other things requisite to exhibit the true financial condition of the Association.

47. The books of account shall be kept at such place as the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint, and subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the Association in General Meeting, the books of account shall be open to the inspection of the Members at all times during the usual business hours.

48. At the Annual General Meeting in every year the Executive Committee shall make a statement of the income and expenditure of the Association made up from the date of the last preceding statement or in the case of the first of these statements from the date of the registration of the Association to a date as near the day of the meeting as can be conveniently fixed.

49. In addition to such statement the Executive Committee shall lay before every Annual General Meeting a balance-sheet made up for the same period as such statement containing a summary of the pecuniary position of the Association.

AUDIT.

50. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with Sections 112 and 113 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or any statutory modification thereof for the time being in force and for this purpose the said sections shall have effect as if the word " Members " were substituted for " Shareholders " and as if the words " Executive Committee " were substituted for " Directors " and as if " first General Meeting " were substituted for " statutory meeting."

NOTICES.

51. A notice may be given by the Association to any Member either personally or by sending it by post to him to his registered address.

52. Where a notice is sent by post service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, and unless the contrary is proved to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

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Report of Committee

submitted to the Universities Conference, London, March 26, 1920.

THE Committee, appointed by the adjourned Conference which met at the Imperial Institute on July 18, 1919, to prepare a Statement on the aims and objects of the Bureau, and to make suggestions on the subject for the consideration of the Conference, have, after full discussion, resolved to submit as their report the following memorandum and recommendations. In view of the expectation that the next Congress of Universities would be held in 1920, the Committee were requested to report, if possible, before the end of 1919. It was desired that any conclusions upon the subject which were approved by the Conference should be circulated in time for consideration by the British Universities before their delegates were called to meet in Congress in July 1920, when the question of the work and organization of the Bureau would fall to be dealt with as an item in the agenda. The Committee, having learned that, at the instance of the Government, and with the approval of the Overseas Universities, the Congress had been postponed until 1921, deemed it advisable to extend their preliminary discussion of the matter, in the hope of reaching such conclusions upon it as would commend themselves to the Conference and to the Universities generally.

The Committee accordingly report that in their opinion the scope and importance of the work, which the Bureau will in future be called upon to undertake, are such as justify certain changes in its status and organization.

The Memorandum on the aims and objects of the Bureau sets forth sufficiently the particulars of its origin and design, the steps taken to give effect to its purposes, the manner in which its activities are expanding as a result of new conditions, and the directions in which there is need for further extension and reinforcement in the interest of the Universities and of the commonwealth of nations.

The Recommendations are based on the consideration that the Bureau Committee would be strengthened for the fulfilment of its larger functions (1) if it were to become a chartered instead of a merely incorporated body; (2) if provision were made for the periodical appointment of its members for definite terms of office by the Universities or groups of Universities; (3) if each of the Universities and University Colleges which contribute to the maintenance of the Bureau were empowered, under the proposed Charter, to appoint one or two members of a larger representative body (here called the "Bureau Council"), which should meet annually to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts of the Bureau Committee, and whose resolutions thereon should be transmitted with the Report to the contributing Universities and others.

March 24, 1920.

Memorandum.

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

At the Congress which met in London in 1912, all the fifty-three Universities of the Empire were represented. The delegates at their final meeting adopted resolutions providing for the establishment of a central Universities Bureau. In the admirable paper read at a previous session by Dr (now Sir George) Parkin, and discussed by the Congress, the objects and aims of the proposed Bureau were described as—the utilization of the "experience and experiment in educational organization" made in the different parts of the Empire, and the placing of the lessons learned, and a knowledge of the progress made, at the service of all. "The first duty of the Central Bureau would be to collect University information from every part of the Empire and to put it in a suitable form for easy distribution." This was to be accomplished in the first place by the production of a Universities Yearbook, which would give in clear and concise form all essential information about each University of the Empire, and the opportunities which it offers for general or special training. It would record from year to year the progress made by each, changes of staff, new work undertaken, the latest University statistics, and other matters of general interest. Another function assigned to the Bureau was the "Distribution throughout the University world of information regarding vacant appointments, so that the whole field of possible applicants could be reached at once, without the infinite individual trouble that must now be taken by any University which has a post to fill." The temporary exchange of professors and other teachers was to be arranged; the migration of students from one University to another facilitated. Full information and sound advice were to be supplied to migrating students with a view to enabling them, with the least expenditure of time and trouble, to discover the University centre in which they can best get the training which they need. Various matters of common interest were to be considered by University Conferences called by the Bureau —*e.g.* the adoption, so far as practicable, of a uniform matriculation standard, and of other arrangements likely "to facilitate that easy movement of students from Univer-

sity to University which takes place in Germany, the work done and fully tested in one being freely accepted in all others." The Bureau was also to promote "subdivision of labour and a certain degree of specialization as between the Universities"; "to carry on the work initiated by the present Congress; to maintain its connexion with any that follow; to furnish a channel of free communication in the intervals."

Under the scheme adopted by Congress, the Bureau was to be organized by a Committee of Congress of fourteen members—seven nominated by the Universities overseas, and seven by the Universities of the Homeland. The Congress delegates from overseas proceeded at once to the nomination of their representatives—viz. for Canada, President (now Sir) Robert Falconer, and President H. Marshall Tory; for South Africa, Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé; for Australia, Professor (now Sir) W. H. Bragg; for New Zealand, Mr J. W. Joynt; for India, Sir Thomas H. Holland; for Hong Kong and Malta, Professor N. Tagliaferro. The representatives of the Home Universities were appointed subsequently by the Governing Bodies of the Universities which they were to represent—viz. for Oxford, Mr H. T. Gerrans; for Cambridge, Mr R. F. Scott (Master of St John's); for Scotland, Principal Sir Donald MacAlister; for London, Principal Sir Henry A. Miers; for Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, Dr (now Sir) Michael E. Sadler; for Birmingham, Bristol, and Wales, Sir Isambard Owen. (The Universities of Ireland did not appoint a representative.)

The Committee were fortunate in securing an office for the Bureau in the Imperial Institute; and there its work was carried on from the end of 1912 until 1919.

The working expenses of the Bureau, including the preparation and issue of the Yearbook, were met by annual contributions from the Universities of the Empire.

On the outbreak of war the staff and many of the normal activities of the Bureau were necessarily reduced. At the same time, other and exigent duties were thrown upon it. Thus, during the autumn of 1914, the Honorary Secretary, at the instance of the Home Authorities, opened a correspondence with the Heads and other members of the staffs of Universities and Colleges of America and other non-belligerent countries. He supplied them with copies of books and pamphlets, which were prepared under authorized direction, and many of which were translated into foreign languages, upon the origin of the war, the responsibility for it of the Central Powers, and the inhumanity of the enemy's methods of warfare.

Moreover, as the outcome of war experience, various functions of the Bureau have assumed an importance much greater than was foreseen by the organizers of the Bureau when they were appointed by the Universities—such, for example, as the development of schemes of systematic post-graduate study and research, recognized by a common degree (Ph.D.) open to graduates of British Universities overseas, and of foreign countries, equally with those of the Universities of the Homeland; and the representation of the common needs and interests of British Universities in negotiations with the Government. It has been called upon to undertake other duties which are not only of Imperial but also of International importance, and, speaking generally, it has disclosed to the Universities the increment of strength which they may, without any sacrifice of their individual freedom, draw from a properly organized co-operation. To the Government of this country, in which the Universities are not under the jurisdiction of a Minister of Public Instruction, it has made plain the need of a joint University Committee or Association with which the Government can communicate on matters relating to Universities abroad, and to which questions of common University interest within the United Kingdom may be referred.

In the spring of 1919 the Government, recognizing the need thus revealed for increasing the scope and resources of the Bureau, offered to contribute a capital sum of £5,000 to enable the Bureau Committee to take and furnish premises suitable for its work, on two conditions—viz. (1) that the Bureau Committee be transformed into a corporate body capable of holding property and of receiving and administering this grant and (2) that the Universities undertake to provide it with an income adequate to its maintenance on a larger scale. With a view to meeting the first condition with the least possible delay, the Bureau Committee applied for, and obtained from the Board of Trade, a licence of incorporation as a registered Company (with the omission of the word "limited").* The second condition was met, so far as the Universities of the United Kingdom were concerned, by each of them promising for three years an annual contribution of £100. Two of the University colleges also promised a contribution of £50, and one a contribution of £25.†

During the last few years the extent of the services

* A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association has been sent to each of the Universities.

† A copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts is sent to each of the Universities.

which the Universities can, and do, render to the State, and the salutary influence which they can wield in the political life of the community, have been realized more fully than ever before. It is foreseen that the relations between the Universities and the State must necessarily become closer, and that the maintenance of their national work must increasingly depend upon grants out of public funds.

In other countries the public services and political influence of the Universities have been longer and more fully appreciated than in England; but the experience of some of these countries, and notably of Germany, indicates a danger against which precautions must be taken in advance. The increased subsidies paid by the State, and the growing recognition of the political importance of the Universities, are apt to lead to increased State control. State control, which may seem to be necessitated by the importance of securing unification of policy in a sphere so important to national welfare, may in the long run prove deleterious to that freedom which is for Universities the breath of life. In order that they may adequately perform their essential functions without sacrificing the freedom by which they live, it is urgent that the Universities should develop for themselves an efficient organization for common action. It is equally true that the efficiency of the Universities of the Empire would be promoted by a closer alliance among themselves, and by a fuller inter-communication and co-operation with other Universities in matters of general academic concern.

If the events of the last few years have demonstrated the need for some national and Imperial organization of the work falling upon the Universities, they have equally demonstrated the increasing importance of the international functions which fall upon the Universities Bureau. To take a single instance, it has been its duty to make the arrangements for the visits of three University delegations—to the United States of America, to France, and to Belgium respectively—under the auspices of the Home Government. The Union of all civilized nations in a commonwealth will by nothing be more deeply influenced or more effectively forwarded than by a growing commerce of knowledge and ideas, mediated by such missions as these, and by the closer relationships established as their result.

The recognition of the potentialities of international co-operation between Universities is indeed in some sense the counterpart and complement of the movement for the establishment of a League of Nations. It is perhaps not too much to say that organized co-operation and interchange

amongst Universities will turn out to be one of the principal means of forwarding that international communion which to many seems the best hope of the world.

The common civilization of the Western world rests in the main upon that common body of knowledge and thought of which the Universities are everywhere the spokesmen and the guardians; but, as in the political, so in the academic sphere, co-operation needs to be organized. It is naturally between the English-speaking peoples that this co-operation will be most easily and most effectively furthered by the action of the British Universities; but the endeavour must by no means be limited to these. The organization of this co-operation, from our side, needs the services of an administrative body representative of the Universities of the United Kingdom and of the Empire, with a central office sufficiently well staffed and equipped to carry out the instructions formulated by the Universities after discussion in conference or in congress.

The acquisition of a house in Russell Square has placed the Bureau in a position to meet its social and academic obligations with greater effectiveness than heretofore. Its new premises will, it is hoped, be the first "place of call" of visitors from foreign countries and from the King's Dominions overseas. Here university men and women, whether teachers or students, will obtain information with regard to the Universities of the United Kingdom; they will receive introductions to the recognized authorities in the subjects in which they take an interest; and, in short, everything practicable will be done to ensure that their sojourn in the United Kingdom shall be as profitable as goodwill can make it. When possible, scholars whose subjects of study run parallel with their own will be invited to meet university visitors from other lands.

Reciprocally, British teachers and students who contemplate visiting other countries will be brought into contact with, or receive introductions to, the accredited university representatives abroad. Already various foreign countries have established university agencies in London. The American University Union, and the Bureau du Royaume-Uni of the Office National des Universités et des Ecoles Françaises, occupy rooms in the house purchased by the Bureau, an arrangement which greatly facilitates consultation and useful co-operation. In a phrase, the offices at 50 Russell Square should in future be the general academic clearing-house as regards information, and the headquarters of the diplomatic and consular service of British Universities.

It is impossible to foresee all the new demands which will be made upon the Bureau; but the experience of the past seven years has already revealed many ways in which it can be of service to the Universities. The following are examples:—

(1) It can act or organize action on behalf of the British Universities as a whole, in presenting their joint resolutions and views to the Government and the public, and in promoting their interests in Parliament and in the Press.

(2) It can summon conferences of which it acts as the secretariat. It also serves as the secretariat of the various committees which Conference sets up. Naturally, these University Conferences vary to some extent in their composition according to the subjects to be dealt with. They have no executive powers, their conclusions being submitted in the form of recommendations to all the Universities concerned. It is obvious that a representative central body is necessary to summon such conferences, to decide when and where they are to be held, and what subjects they are called to discuss, to ensure that their proceedings are properly recorded, to learn from each University and communicate to the others what action it is proposed to take in regard to any proposal which has been put forward, and in some cases to make representations to Government, or to arrange by deputations or otherwise to secure that the wishes of the Universities are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. Since the central body exists to maintain continuity in procedure and policy, it is desirable that its members should *ex officio* be present at all conferences.

(3) At the request of the High Commissioners of the Overseas Dominions, vacancies on the staffs of their Universities have been, and can be, made known in appropriate quarters. On several occasions the Bureau has been requested to assist in nominating suitable committees of selection, on the distinct understanding that such committees report their decisions directly to the High Commissioners who appoint them, and not to the Bureau itself. The Bureau undertakes no responsibility in connexion with the actual appointment of individuals to vacant posts.

Reciprocally, the Bureau can supply intending applicants for University posts with such information regarding them as it possesses, and can bring them into touch with persons possessing local knowledge of the Universities in question.

It can also assist, in like manner, university men in distant parts of the Empire who desire to obtain posts in the Homeland. Before the war a circular was dispatched to all

members of the staffs of the Universities of Australasia, South Africa, and Canada, offering to send in their applications, and to submit their testimonials for academic posts satisfying conditions which they themselves define. In the event of their selection for a particular vacancy the Bureau undertakes to telegraph the news, and to ask for confirmation of the action taken. Without an agency of this kind it would rarely be possible for a scholar in Australia, India, or South Africa to reply to an advertisement within the specified time.

(4) Although this function has been to a great extent inhibited by the war, the Bureau can undertake to arrange for temporary interchanges between teachers in different parts of the Empire, and between British teachers and teachers in Allied and friendly countries. Such interchanges cannot fail to be highly stimulating, giving to the men or women who undertake them the advantage of widened experience, and increasing their understanding of, and sympathy with, the peoples of the countries they visit.

(5) Since its first establishment the Bureau has been entrusted with the duty of selecting distinguished scholars to act as visiting professors or lecturers in certain of the Universities of India, where they deliver a regular course of lectures at some one university centre, and occasional lectures at such other Universities or colleges as they can conveniently reach. This practice might be widely extended with the greatest advantage to learning, especially in subjects not generally included in a university curriculum—such, for example, as international law, archæology, meteorology and various other branches of science, and special departments of medicine and surgery.

(6) One of the most important functions the Bureau can fulfil is to supply information regarding opportunities for advanced study and research. All the Universities of the United Kingdom have now adopted the Ph.D. degree as an appropriate recognition of regular post-graduate work. Conferences recently summoned have done much to promote uniformity of regulations and practice amongst the Home Universities, and to define clearly the credentials which they regard as requisite for admission to post-graduate courses.

With the assistance of the representatives of foreign Universities, with whom it is in correspondence, the Bureau is now in a position to supply or procure information and advice for British students who contemplate migrating to other lands for the purpose of undertaking special courses of advanced study and research.

(7) At the outset the Bureau secured in every University

of the Empire the assistance of a Correspondent, who undertook to keep the Committee informed of all important developments in university work. A summary of the information so received has appeared in successive issues of the Yearbook.

(8) The delegates of the Universities of the Empire who attended the Congress of 1912 placed upon the Bureau the responsibility of summoning subsequent meetings of Congress, at intervals of five years; and of promoting meetings of the Universities in conference in the United Kingdom, and in the other parts of the Empire. Such meetings have proved of the greatest value, not only in considering and adjusting matters of domestic policy, but also in formulating agenda suitable for the consideration of the forthcoming Congress.

(9) The publication of the Yearbook, with its various appendices, is a costly item in the Bureau's budget. Since it is supplied gratis to all Universities of the Empire and, in exchange for their publications, to many Universities of the United States and of foreign countries, it is scarcely to be expected that it will ever become a financially remunerative undertaking.

At Mr Balfour's suggestion a small Handbook of the Universities of the United Kingdom was prepared by the Bureau for the use of the Universities Mission to the United States, and was published by the Board of Education. This little book has been widely distributed in all friendly countries. A new edition is in course of preparation.

Pamphlets prepared by the several Home Universities on the opportunities which they afford for advanced study and research, have been distributed by the Bureau.

Amongst the activities of the Bureau before the war was included the collection of information of a confidential nature regarding the management, discipline, and expenses of residential hostels for students. The returns so obtained were printed and communicated to University and other inquirers.

The publication of like returns and reports, prepared with the co-operation of the various Universities and Colleges of the Empire, and possibly of foreign countries, will undoubtedly be in the future an important function of the Bureau, limited only by the funds at its disposal.

It would be desirable that from time to time one of the permanent officials of the Bureau should visit overseas Universities in order to obtain fresh and personal knowledge of their conditions.

The Conference resolved:

That the following Recommendations of the Committee, together with 20 copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bureau, be transmitted to each of the Universities sending delegates to the Congress of 1921, for their consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. That steps be taken to approach the Privy Council by way of petition for the grant to the Universities Bureau of a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

2. That the Charter include provision for the appointment by Universities or groups of Universities, defined as Congress may prescribe, of the members of the Bureau Committee, the number of members of the Committee to be not fewer than ten nor more than twenty, and the appointment in each case to be for a definite term of office.

3. That the Charter include provision for the appointment by each University and University College contributing annually to the maintenance of the Bureau of not more than two members of a "Bureau Council," whose function it shall be to receive the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the Bureau Committee, and whose resolutions (if any) thereupon shall be transmitted with the Annual Report to the Universities of the Empire.

4. That the Universities be requested to intimate to the Bureau whether (i) they approve generally of the foregoing Recommendations; and, whether, in that case, (ii) they would desire the Bureau to prepare for their consideration, before the Congress of 1921, a draft of the provisions of the proposed Charter.